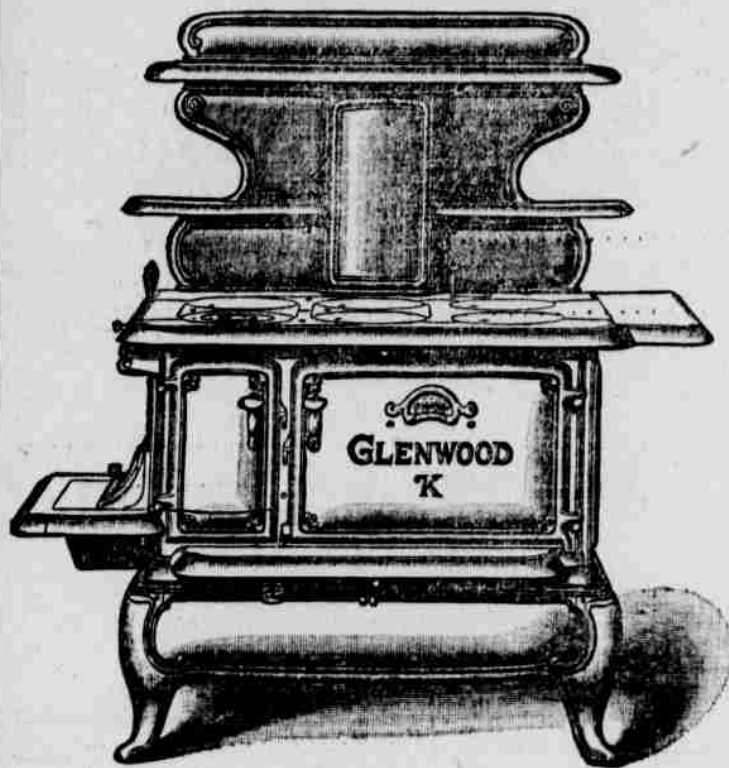


The Range that Makes Cooking Easy

# Glenwood

## Buy Good Things

Glenwood Ranges are the product of New England's largest and best known foundry. They are designed by makers of life-long experience. They weigh more, are put together better and burn less fuel than most ranges. The castings are wonderfully smooth and easy to keep clean.



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Owing to their sturdy construction and fine workmanship, they will stand hard usage, do better work and last much longer than the ordinary kind.

They are handsome, convenient and mechanically right—no modern features lacking. Smooth cast, Colonial design, plain finish, compact structure, big roomy ovens, easy working features and countless other features.

They certainly do "Make Cooking and Baking Easy"

Call and see them

## CONCESSIONS BY AUSTRIA

But Italy Is Not Satisfied and Baron Sonnino Is Obdurate

## GREAT EXCITEMENT REIGNS IN ROME

Council of Ministers in Rome Postponed—Italy's Military Preparations

Rome, April 26.—The council of ministers which was to have been held at Rome Saturday afternoon to discuss the international situation was postponed. This was interpreted to mean that Baron Sonnino, minister of foreign affairs, contrary to expectations, was not ready to communicate anything definite to his colleagues regarding the negotiations with Germany and Austria. It is reported that Austria has made further concessions in the endeavor to preserve Italian neutrality, but that these are not satisfactory to Italy. It is stated that Baron Sonnino is obdurate in the demands representing a minimum of what Italy expects. Great excitement reigns at Rome, in Vienna and in Berlin over the negotiations.

Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino frequently see Victor Emmanuel and discuss the situation after interviews with Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador in Rome, and Baron de Macchio, the Austrian ambassador. Italy's military preparations already are nearly perfect and they are daily becoming more complete.

## ITALY'S ONLY SOLUTION.

Messaggero Says Ties With Germany and Austria Must Be Ruptured.

Rome, April 26.—The Rome Messaggero, after reviewing the situation in Italy since the outbreak of the war, declares that the only solution of the problems which now confront the nation is the rupture of the ties which still nominally pledge Italy to the central empires and the resumption by Italy of her right for entire liberty of action. "Suffering grave losses, Italy has waited many months while listening to proposals for possible compensations from her allies," the newspaper says. "Italy has shown every desire to avoid a rupture, but as the compensations offered are inadequate, Italy must claim that liberty of action which Germany and Austria have taken for themselves since August. Everyone feels accordingly that the present feverish resumption of negotiations is merely the prelude to a rupture of the triple alliance with all its inevitable consequences. The German ambassador, Prince von Buelow, himself said that Italy must be either the ally or the enemy of Austria."

## MARCONI IN NEW YORK.

Says Italian War Vessels Are Equipped With Wireless Telephone.

New York, April 26.—William Marconi, head of the Marconi wireless system and a member of the Italian Senate, arrived at New York Saturday from Liverpool on the steamship Lusitania. He said he came to inspect the Marconi wireless station, and that his stay would depend on Italy's action in the European situation. Should Italy go to war he would promptly return, he said. Mr. Marconi said that all the Italian warships are now supplied with wireless telephone equipment that enables them to communicate for a distance of 100 miles.

## PENROSE CONTRADICTS T. R.

Says He Was Not Candidate for National Chairman in 1904.

Philadelphia, April 26.—United States Senator Penrose said Saturday that Theodore Roosevelt was in error Friday when he declared upon the stand at Syracuse that he had prevented the selection of Penrose in 1904 as chairman of the Republican national committee.

Senator Penrose said that he was not a candidate for national chairman in 1904, and was not aware that he had even been suggested for the place, but if this was so the use of his name was without his knowledge or consent.

"I was strongly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904," Senator Penrose said, "without understanding the secret efforts put forth by Mr. Hanna and others to defeat him."

"I have always had my time fully occupied with the political affairs of the state of Pennsylvania, and it is needless to say that in a state of such magnitude and of such ramifying and enormous interests my duties have been sufficiently exacting."

"For this reason," Senator Penrose added, "I have never had an opportunity or, in fact, any particular desire to branch out in more general fields of activity."

## ULTIMATUM IN CHINA.

Honolulu Hears Three Days Has Been Given to Grant Demands.

Honolulu, April 26.—An ultimatum, demanding a satisfactory answer within three days to the demands of Japan on China, has been sent by the Japanese cabinet to Koki Koki, the Japanese minister at Peking, for delivery to the representatives of China at the negotiations, according to a dispatch from Tokyo to the Hawaii Shippu, a Japanese newspaper at Honolulu.

## SEN BORN TO LADY DECIES.

London, April 26.—Lady Decies, formerly Miss Helen Vivian Gould of New York, gave birth to a son Saturday morning, says a dispatch. Lord and Lady Decies already have two daughters. Lady Decies, who is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, was married on February 7, 1901 to John Graham Hope Decies, a Scotchman, the fifth Baron Decies.

## A FAMINE IN CHINA

Dire Conditions in Province of Szechuan Are Reported

## LETTER FROM AMERICAN CONSUL

Says Many Are Starving and Others Committing Suicide

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Many are starving to death, others are committing suicide to escape the terrors of hunger, and thousands are on the verge of starvation, in the province of Szechuan, China, because of famine, according to mail advices to the state department at Washington received Saturday from E. Carleton Baker, American consul at Chung-King.

The famine is due to a protracted drought, particularly in the region of Fuchow and Chungchow.

"Many of the poorer people are already dying and others are on the verge of starvation," says the memorandum to the state department. "The price of rice has more than doubled. Some of the people are so desperate that they are eating roots and bark from the trees, and even clay, and others are committing suicide to escape the terrors of starvation."

It is thought that conditions will not improve until the next harvest in the late summer. Consul Baker's message stated. President Yuan Shi Kai is said to have authorized an expenditure of \$100,000 for relief of the sufferers. The letter to the department was dated March 10, last.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ENDS.

\$64,000,000 Legacy of 1915 Legislature—State Faces Empty Treasury.

Albany, N. Y., April 26.—After passing appropriation bills for more than \$64,000,000; a bill levying a direct tax of 1.7 mills to raise about \$10,000,000; a bill increasing the excise taxes of the state 25 per cent. to raise an additional \$3,500,000, and a bill submitting to a vote of the people next fall the question of issuing \$27,000,000 bonds to complete the canal and pay claims against the state, the 138th annual session of the New York legislature was adjourned late Saturday night.

Other measures slipped through at the last moment included amendments to the election law, which put three Democratic state election commissioners out of office and provided for the appointment by the governor of a single commissioner; a bill legislating out of office Edwin S. Harris, ex-Democratic deputy comptroller, who has been getting \$5,000 a year as appraiser of canal lands; the Machold bill providing for the erection of storage dams and reservoirs for regulating the flow of streams and a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the removal of fallen timber from the state preserve and for the leasing of camp sites in the Adirondack and Catskill preserves.

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## MEMORIAL TO AMERICA.

Document Signed By 40,000 Belgians on Its Way To President Wilson.

The Hague, April 26.—A memorial addressed to President Woodrow Wilson, signed by about 40,000 Belgian refugees now in Holland, expressing gratitude for the aid which America has extended to the Belgian war sufferers, was mailed to Washington Saturday. It reads as follows: "Profoundly touched by the marks of sympathy which the American nation unceasingly has shown upon the Belgian people since the beginning of the war and especially moved by the good works of the American commission for relief in Belgium which has insured the existence of the entire people, the Belgians now in Holland beg you to accept this expression of their gratitude. Certainly, the Belgians in their days of prosperity loved and respected the noble American people, but only grievous circumstances such as those in which we now live could make more certain the full extent of the friendship which nothing can ever terminate. We hope this humble testimony may be the guarantee of gratitude without bounds until the moment when we attest upon our liberated soil that the Belgian people do not forget."

## POLICE SEIZE WOMEN'S BANK.

Fraud and Misuse of Deposits Alleged Against Berlin Institution.

Berlin, April 26.—The Berlin police Saturday seized the books of the Women's bank, which was widely heralded upon its organization two years ago as the only financial institution in the world organized, capitalized and managed exclusively by women for women. This step was ordered in connection with proceedings instituted against the bank by the crown prosecutor for alleged fraud and misuse of deposits.

The bank started out well and attracted considerable deposits from women, but later was chiefly conspicuous owing to its difficulties. The managers were forced to seek male assistance and it is stated that at the beginning of the war they avoided bankruptcy only by establishing connections with one of the regular Berlin banks.

## GREECE WOULD ENTER WAR.

Foreign Minister Quoted as Saying His Country Would Join Allies.

Paris, April 26.—Christakis Zorabos, foreign minister of Greece, is quoted as saying by the information as declaring that Greece is ready to unite with the allies in the operations at the Dardanelles, if invited to do so.

## HORLICK'S The Original MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.



## Sending Money by Western Union

is next Quickest, Surest and Safest to personally passing it from hand to hand.

Full information at any Western Union Office.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

## OBREGON CHARGES VILLA HAS SLAIN HIS AGED BROTHER

Carranza Leader Asserts His Enemy Did This Out of Revenge for Defeat at Celaya—Wants American Public Informed of Latest Assassination By "Monster."

Washington, April 26.—A telegram from General Alvaro Obregon to General Venustiano Carranza at Vera Cruz, sent yesterday by the latter to his confidential agent in Washington, Senor Eliseo Arredondo, accuses Villa of having arrested Francisco Obregon, the 70-year-old brother of General Obregon, as an act of revenge against the latter for his victory over the Villa army at the battle of Celaya.

General Obregon expresses the fear that his brother will be assassinated and says he is certain that by this time he has already been killed, but that he does not ask that steps be taken toward obtaining the brother's liberty, and only desires to point this out as a new crime by General Villa.

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## SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.

Meets at Muskogee, Okla., For Session of Five Days.

Muskogee, Okla., April 26.—With delegates present from every southern state the sixth annual convention of the southern commercial congress began here today for a five day session. Welcoming addresses and formal review of the year by United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the congress, marked the opening session.

Senator Fletcher called attention to the fact that this was the first meeting of the congress "across the Mississippi," the previous conventions having been at Washington (twice), Atlanta, Nashville, and Mobile.

"In these days of rapidly moving, quick changing circumstances, when new conditions are arising, big things are happening," said the senator, "it is well to meet in this new state to consider new questions, discuss with the people new problems, which must be solved."

"Must take our eyes off the past and turn them to the future. While we are the heirs of the ages which have gone before, and while the experience, the wisdom, the sacrifice, the toil, the courage and enterprise of the past have brought us to the present, we cannot subsist on what has gone before, but, utilizing it in creative effort in the present, we must likewise realize our responsibilities in respect to that approaching future."

Speaking of the European war, he said: "This unparalleled upheaval and world-wide conflagration, directly involving four continents, must inevitably mean serious and injurious consequences. All nations are more or less interdependent. No country can long prosper isolated and alone. Communication promotes and advances civilization. The ideal relationship is international cooperation. Our solemn duty, while sympathizing with the distressed, is to bear with patience the misfortunes which cannot be avoided, and cling to hope for peace."

## Child Training.

The excellent editorial on the subject of properly directing the child in the February number of Woman's World was so suggestive that I am very glad to set down the following convictions which I have reached after many years of attention to this subject.

No one can study children seriously without realizing that in each individual there are possibilities which even the most favored life fails to fully develop. Children in distinctly unfavorable environments suffer arrest and regression to an extent the world is only just now beginning to realize. There are possibilities and powerful influences that lie dormant in every well-born child. There are things of immense moment in the soul of each child that even the most sympathetic parent never glimpses. There are unconscious trends, with the whole momentum of man's pedigree behind them, which are capable of opening into character and developing careers, but which are in fact lost and perverted. If the child study of the last thirty years has shown the world anything it is this.

An old professor once said that it is impossible to think too highly of the growing child, and we are coming to realize that love and service to the young generation is the foremost duty of every parent. The true worth of character, home, school, and we might add literature, science and culture generally—what they can contribute, first, to new children that are better born, and second, to bring them to the fullest maturity of which they are capable.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, in Woman's World for May.

## LIMIT COMPETITION INCREASE PRICE

Is the Claim Made Against Some Associations of Manufacturers and Dealers in Farm Machinery.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Some of the practices of nation-wide associations of manufacturers and dealers of farm machinery are characterized as being of doubtful legality, tending to limit competition and increase prices, while a large part of them are held to be proper for protection of legitimate interests, in a report by the old bureau of corporations submitted today to President Wilson. The report was drawn before the bureau was merged with the new federal trade commission.

Almost every important manufacturer of farm machinery, the report says, is a member of the National Implement and Vehicle association, while the dealers have organized the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' associations which is composed of numerous state and interstate associations. The two organizations are national in scope and work in close cooperation.

Efforts of manufacturers to fix wholesale prices, control of retail prices, concentrated control of patents, opposition of dealers to direct transactions between manufacturers and consumers, as well as efforts to reduce costs of manufacture and distribution, are reviewed at some length. The fight of organized dealers against competition of mail order houses, the report says, has been carried to the extent of efforts to have postal rates revised to increase charges on packages and to curtail advertising facilities of mail order houses by persuading manufacturers who sell through dealers not to advertise in farm papers which carry mail order advertisements.

The great problem of the dealers' associations, the investigators found, was to find some lawful means of keeping members informed of manufacturers who refuse to confine their trade to regular dealers.

"While the organized dealers, disclaim any intention of maintaining a black list or of instituting a boycott against anyone," says the report, "it is clear that if they be permitted to disseminate information of this character, those loyal to the principles of their association would refuse to continue business relations with offending manufacturers even in the absence of an express agreement to do so."

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## REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had failing, inflammation, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your medicine, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."

Mrs. J. HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

7-20-4

The recent report of U. S. revenue Dept. that two states showed an increased output, thus was the basis of the 7-20-4 the figure. Largest selling brand of the Cigarette. World's Factory, Massachusetts, U. S.

## TOTAL PROPERTY TAX IN U. S. \$1,350,000,000

Represents Per Capita of \$13.91, According To Special Bulletin Issued By the Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—A special bulletin on assessed valuation of property and amounts and rates of levy, recently issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician in charge of the inquiry, shows a total property tax levy of nearly \$1,350,000,000 throughout the United States in 1912, amounting to \$13.91 per capita. These amounts represent increases of 86 per cent. and 51 per cent., respectively, over the total and per capita levies in 1902.

This bulletin, which is one of a series of seven, all dealing with the general subject of wealth, debt, and taxation, re-

## ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

The assessed valuation of real estate, personal property, and other property subject to ad valorem taxation in 1912 was, in round figures, \$69,453,000,000—an amount almost twice as great as the assessed value of real property and incomes as great as that in 1860. The assessed value of real property and improvements subject to such taxation in 1912 was \$51,854,000,000—nearly double the real estate assessment in 1902 and more than seven times as great as that of 1860. The per capita assessed valuation of all property subject to ad valorem taxation increased from \$34.33 in 1860 to \$44.33 in 1902 and to \$71.48 in 1912, while the corresponding per capita figures for real property and improvements increased from \$22.11 in 1860 to \$36.72 in 1902 and to \$53.18 in 1912.

All of these figures are of little real significance, however, since the bases of assessment vary in different states from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the true value, and also fluctuate in some of the individual states from decade to decade. Furthermore, the fidelity with which the established basis of assessment is adhered to varies greatly in different states and in different localities in the same state. The only valid measures of the tax burden, therefore, is the per capita levy, and even this does not indicate precisely the relative weight of taxation in one state as compared with another or in one year as compared with another, since in different states, and in different years, varying proportions of the total revenues are derived from corporation taxes and license fees. The per capita levies, however, give a fair idea of the general trend in respect to taxation.

## PER CAPITA TAX LEVIES.

The levy of taxes on real estate, personal property, and other property subject to ad valorem taxation, by states, counties, municipalities, school districts, and other civil divisions in 1912 amounted to a total of \$1,349,841,000, or \$13.91 per capita. The per capita levy in 1902 was \$9.22, and in 1860 was only \$3. It should be kept in mind that these figures do not cover the federal revenues, most of which are derived from various forms of indirect taxation, and also exclude revenues derived by municipalities from liquor licenses and other licenses and fees.

The tax levy of New York for state, county, municipal and other purposes in 1912 aggregated \$221,467,000—nearly one-sixth the total for the United States and over two and one-third times the corresponding figure for Pennsylvania, which had the second largest levy, \$57,375,000. Next to Pennsylvania was Illinois, with a total levy of \$44,554,000, followed closely by Massachusetts, with \$42,566,000. The per capita figures for these four states, in the order in which named, were \$22.80, \$11.52, \$14.37, and \$23.27. The greatest per capita levy, however, was that of Montana, \$26.63. Next in order were Nevada, with \$24.92, and California, with \$23.26. There were thus three western states in which the per capita tax levies were higher than those in any eastern state, and the per capita levies of two others—Washington and Oregon, with \$22.64—were nearly as high. The lowest per capita figure shown by any state in 1912 was that for North Carolina, \$4.32. Other states in which the levies were small are Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, in all of which the per capita tax for 1912 was less than \$8.

## SCHOOL AND OTHER TAXES.

The total school tax levy was \$396,963,000, and the total levy for other purposes was \$952,878,000. Of the school taxes, \$44,470,000 was levied by the states, \$33,817,000 by the counties, and \$218,694,000 by the municipalities, towns, ships, independent school districts, etc. Of the taxes for other than school purposes, \$11,174,000 was levied by the states, \$27,115,000 by the counties, and \$84,827,000 by the municipalities and other civil divisions smaller than counties. The highest taxes for school purposes were those of New York, \$22,500,000, of which the entire amount was levied by municipalities, independent

## SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS.

smaller than counties. Next in order came Illinois, with \$34,794,000, of which \$30,341,000 was levied by municipalities, etc., and the remainder by the state. The third highest taxes for school purposes were those of Pennsylvania, \$30,217,000, all of which were levied by municipalities, etc.

## MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The report gives statistics for all municipalities having a population of 2,500 and over in 1910, relating to assessed valuation of real estate, personal property, and other property; levies of ad valorem taxes for school purposes and for other purposes; per capita assessed valuation of all property; and per capita levies of ad valorem taxes.

In many cities separate property tax levies are made for municipal purposes, for school purposes, and often for other cities, however, a single levy is made for specified objects. In six of the large cities, however, a single levy is made for the purpose of defraying municipal, school, and all other ordinary and current expenses. In these cities the per capita taxes in 1912 were as follows: Boston, \$30.47; New York, \$28.95; San Francisco, \$23.73; Washington, \$15.51; Baltimore, \$15.39; New Orleans, \$14.56.

## VERMONT SOCIETY DINNER.

Governor and University President Address the New Yorkers.

New York, April 26.—The annual dinner of the Vermont society was held at Delmonico's restaurant evening, President Herbert K. Twitwell of this city presiding. The principal speeches were made by Governor Charles W. Gates of Vermont, who spoke on "The Vermont of Today," and President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont, who spoke on "Recent Educational Developments in Vermont."

Dr. Edward D. Fisher, director of the New England Society of New York, brought the greetings of that organization.

## SUMMER HEAT IN CHICAGO.

Temperature Goes to 87, Which is Near April Record.

Chicago, April 26.—Chicago sweltered Saturday in summer heat, the maximum temperature reaching 87, within one point of the city's record for April in the 41 years that the local weather bureau has been in existence.

## DEATH AT DETROIT.

Detroit, April 26.—Record-breaking warm weather for this date was responsible for at least one death at Detroit, and two prostrations. Shortly after noon the official temperature was 81, which was said to be the highest for any April 21 since the Detroit bureau was established.

## RHEUMATISM A MYSTERY

Some diseases give immunity from another attack but rheumatism works just the other way.

Every attack of rheumatism invites another. Worse than that it reduces the body's power so that each attack is worse than the one before.

If any disease needs curing early it is rheumatism but there is almost no disease which physicians find more difficult to treat successfully. When a medicine does help rheumatism nobody knows how or why it does it.

All authorities agree that the blood becomes thin with alarming rapidity as rheumatism develops. Maintaining the quality of the blood therefore is a reasonable way of preventing and combating rheumatism. That it works out in fact is shown by the beneficial results in the treatment of rheumatism, acute, muscular and articular, with the blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That hundreds who take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their rheumatism get well is a fact beyond dispute. That the rheumatism does not return as long as the blood is kept rich and red is equally true. Write the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for the free pamphlet "Building Up the Blood" and kindly mention this paper. Your own gratitude tells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

## HOW TO HEAL SKIN-DISEASES

A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with eczema, ringworm, rashes and similar itching, burning skin troubles.

At any reliable drugstore get a jar of resolin ointment and a cake of resolin soap. These will not cost a bit more than seventy-five cents. With the resolin soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resolin ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

## A HINT FOR SHAVERS

If you want a refreshing shave, with a thick, creamy lather, try a resolin shaving stick. It contains the soothing, healing resolin medication which makes it especially welcome to men with tender faces.

## SKIN TROUBLE ON FACE TWO MONTHS

Started With Little Pimples. At Night Would Burn. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Entirely Well.

51 Mosher St., Holyoke, Mass.—"The eruption on my face started with little pimples. I suffered for a couple of months. At night when I would go to bed the pimples would start to burn and I had to get up and wash my face with soap to cool it off for a while."

"I tried Soap and Ointment and they weren't a bit satisfactory. I then sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the pimples started to disappear. I bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used it until my face was entirely well." (Signed) Miss Anna Chasteland, Sept. 23, 1914.

The delicate yet effective super-saturating treatment, derived from Cuticura (Hutchinson), really Cuticura Soap most valuable in overcoming a tendency to troubling eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 25¢. Write Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. Y, Boston." Sold throughout the world.